

AMERICANS IN HAVANA.

Continued from first page.

The quarantine regulations of the South will make it difficult to get the men into this country. The Quartermaster's Department has started several transports which have not been in active service of late for Cuba. Arrangements have been made with the Ward Line steamers to carry troops to the United States, and the Plant Line steamers have been secured for the same purpose. General Humphrey, chief quartermaster at Havana, has been ordered to prepare the volunteers for embarkation, so that there will be no delay when the ships arrive. Where practicable, the troops will be inspected and the baggage fumigated before leaving Cuba. The Quartermaster's Department has been working in co-operation with Surgeon-General Wymann, of the Marine Hospital Service, who is doing what he can to overcome the difficulties of quarantine and inspection in the United States.

TO GUARD PUBLIC FUNDS.

NEW SYSTEM WILL HOLD ALL PERSONS TO ACCOUNT FOR MONEY EXPENDED.

Havana, March 18.—Major Kennon, of Governor-General Brooke's staff, has been actively engaged in the last few weeks in evolving a system of checks for the purpose of regulating and fixing the responsibility of the disbursers of public funds in Cuba by the system found to be most complete and effective. To this end Mr. Ladd, auditor of customs at Havana, will be appointed Auditor-General of Cuba. Major Kennon has combined the Army regulations referring to the disbursing of money and the accounting thereof with the laws prevailing in the American Treasury Department, altering and revising them to meet the particular requirements of Cuba. The new system applies to all persons. The system will be published immediately, with retroactive effect from January 1. This new order of affairs will probably prove irksome to the Cubans, who are not accustomed to the strictest accountability in the case of public funds. Some time ago, in a budget submitted to General Brooke for approval by the Department of Public Works, there appeared items of \$40,000 for repairs to a certain bridge in the country, and also \$50,000 for repairs on country roads. These items were not approved, and showed that the military authorities are necessary for establishing the present system.

The Cuban Military Assembly meets again on Monday, and it is reported that if there is no quorum, which is probable, it will dissolve on Tuesday. In accordance with public opinion having been too strong.

Messrs. Catlin, Hecker and Dady return to the United States to-morrow.

INTEREST ON CUBAN DEBT.

SPANISH CABINET APPROVES A PLAN FOR ITS PAYMENT.

Madrid, March 18.—The Cabinet at to-day's session approved the credit for the payment of the interest on the Cuban debt.

DEMONSTRATING CUBAN ASSEMBLY.

GOMEZ SAYS THAT BOTH ASSEMBLY AND ARMY SHOULD DISBAND.

Washington, March 18.—Two letters from General Gomez, dated at Havana on March 6 and 14, have been received by Gonzalo de Quesada, in which the General urges that the Cuban Assembly should be dissolved, leaving the Cuban people free to begin the formation of a government. The letters were written just before the Assembly deposed Gomez, but he said that he was being hampered by the Assembly. He says:

"The essential thing is the dissolving of the army, for while the Cuban army is armed, it is a danger to the country. It is a danger to the men who have fought well and long for their country's cause. It is a danger to the men who are now working to work. Confidence and public peace may be renewed, capital come from its hiding-places and needed in the land, but it is understood that the Assembly should dissolve. Then the people would be free to organize and take up the solving of its final problem, the constitution of a government."

General Gomez's conspectus of the satisfactory conference with General Brooke. Mr. Quesada has received a dispatch from the Mayor of Matanzas, Señor Carnal, saying: "The municipality of Matanzas protests against the action of Assembly and renounces to you its esteem."

NO DANGER OF AN OUTBREAK.

OFFICERS IN PORTO RICO RIDICULE REPORTS OF NATIVES ATTEMPTING REBELLION.

San Juan de Porto Rico, March 18.—The reports contained in newspapers just received here alleging that danger exists of an uprising of the natives are regarded with astonishment, and are absolutely without foundation in fact. The only disturbances that have occurred here were local fights between the American volunteers and the lower class of natives.

A correspondent who has just returned from an extended trip through the island says he found only occasional evidences of dissatisfaction resulting from brawls and local politics, and American officers now here ridicule the idea of an uprising of the natives, who, they say, are without weapons and are entirely lacking in organization.

The Colonial Commission appointed by President McKinley will hear the testimony presented, which it is expected will be contradictory, and after consideration will advise the authorities, mainly upon political questions.

The Americans seek the establishment of a Federal court, and a number of aspirants for judgeships have requested Governor-General Henry, however, refused to make public the nature of his discussions. The members will start shortly for the western part of the island.

Dr. Henry K. Carroll, United States Special Commissioner in Porto Rico, who has been making a tour of the island, will sail to-morrow on the transport Buford for the United States.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT J. W. DUNN.

Washington, March 18.—General Greely received a cable dispatch to-day announcing the death of Lieutenant J. W. Dunn, near Barcelona, Department of Santiago. He died from the effects of an accident which occurred while he was on duty. He had a brother in Richmond, Va.

MR. KIPLING STILL IMPROVING.

It was announced last night at the Hotel Grenville that Rudyard Kipling still continues to improve. In the course of the day he read the newspapers, and was much interested in the accounts of the burning of the Windsor Hotel.

LAST PERFORMANCE OF "LOHENGGRIN."

"Lohengrin" has been the most popular opera of the season, having been performed eight times and attracting great audiences every time. It will be produced once more, on next Tuesday, in aid of the benefit fund of the German Press Club of this city, an organization composed of all journalists and authors connected with that part of the American press, which is published in the German language. The cast is excellent, and the opera singer, Miss Hall, who has been here, will probably induce a large audience to profit by this last chance of listening to Wagner's beautiful opera.

ATTACHMENT AGAINST VICTOR MAUREL.

Justice Beckman, in the Supreme Court, yesterday issued an attachment on the application of Samuel C. Heriman, attorney for Marguerite Hall, of the Broadway Apartment-house, against Victor Maurel, who has been here for several months ago she let to Maurel a room in the apartment-house. When he refused to pay the rent, she brought suit against him, and he was unable to collect the money. The court has issued an attachment against him, and he is now in the hands of the sheriff to be taken to the County Jail.

MR. DEWEY'S HOME IN WASHINGTON.

Chauncey M. Dewey was in his office in the Grand Central Station yesterday, after three weeks' absence. He was hunting in Washington, Mr. Dewey, but added, had not yet decided upon where to go. He was not, however, yet decided upon where to go. He was not, however, yet decided upon where to go.

M. CAMBON TO ACT FOR SPAIN.

PREPARING TO EXCHANGE RATIFICATIONS OF THE PEACE TREATY.

MR. HAY WILL REPRESENT THE UNITED STATES REPRESENTATION FROM MADRID AS TO SPANISH PRISONERS.

Washington, March 18.—M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, called at the State Department to-day and gave formal notice of the signature of the Peace Treaty by the Queen Regent of Spain. It was agreed that the Ambassador should act as the representative of the Spanish Government in making the exchange of ratifications, while Secretary Hay will represent the Government of the United States. Although not customary on such occasions, it is probable that President McKinley will be present at the final ceremony, which in that case will take place at the White House, where the protocol was signed. It was said at the State Department that the Spanish Government requested that M. Cambon's services as its agent be accepted. The French Government gave its authorization, and his designation was gratifying to the United States Government.

At the conference no time was set for the exchange, as that will depend on the receipt of the papers from Madrid. M. Cambon is to receive the Spanish draft of the treaty, bearing the ratification of the Queen Regent, and is also to receive the authorization to act for Spain in this exchange. This will take ten days or so, and then the time will be fixed for the ceremony of exchange. M. Cambon left Washington on Saturday for New-York on a social visit of several days.

The Spanish Government, through M. Cambon, has presented to the State Department a representation as to the condition of the Spanish prisoners held by the Philippine authorities, setting forth what are thought to be the serious results arising from the recent prohibition by General Otis of efforts by the Spanish authorities to secure the release of the prisoners. The statement is said to be a protest, but merely in the nature of observations on the "unfortunate" conditions, with a request that some sort of relief may be afforded. Reference is made to the action of General Otis in forbidding communication with the prisoners, and the necessary suspension of efforts by the American forces in behalf of the Spanish prisoners, because of the armed conflict with Aguinaldo. How far the condition of the prisoners is deteriorated is not known, but it is understood that the number is placed at about six thousand, and that the seriousness of the case is heightened by the presence of women and children. The hope is expressed that the interest of humanity, through friendly efforts, may be taken to secure the release of these prisoners.

APPEAL FROM SPANISH RED CROSS.

Washington, March 18.—Miss Clara Barton has received the following cable dispatch:

"Negotiations begun for pecuniary ransom of the prisoners in the Philippines interrupted by General Otis. Because of the prohibition of the American forces in behalf of the Spanish prisoners, because of the armed conflict with Aguinaldo. How far the condition of the prisoners is deteriorated is not known, but it is understood that the number is placed at about six thousand, and that the seriousness of the case is heightened by the presence of women and children. The hope is expressed that the interest of humanity, through friendly efforts, may be taken to secure the release of these prisoners."

The dispatch has been communicated to the Secretary of War.

GENERAL EAGAN AT SAN FRANCISCO.

HE DOES NOT EXPECT TO ACCOMPANY HIS WIFE TO HONOLULU.

San Francisco, March 18.—Ex-Commissioner-General Eagan is in this city, accompanied by his wife. He declined to say anything in regard to the beef supplied to the army, and refused to discuss anything in connection with the matter. Mrs. Eagan is going to Honolulu to visit her son, who is connected with a sugar company there. After she has said good-bye to her husband, the General will probably return to the East.

JOHN SHERMAN MUCH BETTER.

GENERAL MILES RECEIVES FAVORABLE REPORTS FROM PENCE.

Washington, March 18.—General Miles has received a dispatch, dated Pence, stating that ex-Secretary Sherman is much better.

ANOTHER SATELLITE OF SATURN.

DISCOVERED BY THE PHOTOGRAPHIC TELESCOPE AT HARVARD.

Cambridge, Mass., March 18.—A new satellite of the planet Saturn has been discovered by Professor William H. Pickering at the Harvard College Observatory. This satellite is the first discovered since the discovery of Iapetus, the outermost satellite of Saturn, known. The period is about seventeen months and the magnitude fifteen and a half. The satellite appears on four plates taken at the Arequipa station with the Bruce photographic telescope. The last discovery among the satellites of Saturn was made half a century ago, in September, 1848, by Professor George P. Bond, at that time director of the Harvard College Observatory.

A NEW SATELLITE OF SATURN FOUND.

PROFESSOR W. H. PICKERING DISCOVERS IT BY PHOTOGRAPHIC MEANS.

Cambridge, Mass., March 18.—A new satellite of the planet Saturn has been discovered by Professor William H. Pickering at the Harvard College Observatory. This satellite is the first discovered since the discovery of Iapetus, the outermost satellite of Saturn, known. The period is about seventeen months and the magnitude fifteen and a half. The satellite appears on four plates taken at the Arequipa station with the Bruce photographic telescope. The last discovery among the satellites of Saturn was made half a century ago, in September, 1848, by Professor George P. Bond, at that time director of the Harvard College Observatory.

THE REV. DR. M. E. STRIEBY.

The Rev. Dr. M. E. Strieby, who was for many years secretary of the American Missionary Society, died at Clinton Springs on Thursday, as was told in yesterday's Tribune. Mr. Strieby made his home at No. 8 Park Place, Newark. He had been for some time at Clinton Springs for his health. He was born in 1815, in the town of Newburgh, N. Y., and was educated at the Columbia College, New York. He was a member of the New York State Bar, and was a prominent member of the church at Newburgh. He was a devoted husband and father, and was a member of the New York State Bar, and was a prominent member of the church at Newburgh. He was a devoted husband and father, and was a member of the New York State Bar, and was a prominent member of the church at Newburgh.

HEIRS TO A LARGE ESTATE.

Southbridge, Mass., March 18.—The family of Mrs. Lucie, mother of Edward Lucie, of Southbridge, has fallen heir to \$200,000. Word has been received of the death of the Rev. P. R. L. Belmont, at San José, Cal., who left this fortune. Mrs. Lucie is his sister. There are other Southbridge relatives.

STUBBS SOCIETY'S DINNER.

The third annual dinner of the Stubbs Society was given at the Hotel Manhattan last evening. It was given at the Hotel Manhattan last evening. It was given at the Hotel Manhattan last evening.

OPEN DOOR FOR COMRADES.

Alexander Hamilton Post No. 182, G. A. R., held its first "open-door" meeting at its rooms, in the Twelfth Ward Bank Building, on Thursday. It was held at the Twelfth Ward Bank Building, on Thursday. It was held at the Twelfth Ward Bank Building, on Thursday.

DEATH OF PROF. MARSH.

YALE UNIVERSITY'S MOST FAMOUS SCHOLAR PASSES AWAY AT NEW-HAVEN.

New-Haven, Conn., March 18.—Othniel C. Marsh, M. A. Ph. D., L. L. D., Professor of Paleontology at Yale University, curator of the geological collection at the same institution, and one of the most famous figures, National and International, in geological research, died at 9:55 o'clock this morning, at his home in Prospect-st., after a week's illness, from pneumonia, at the age of sixty-seven years. Professor Marsh was Yale's most famous scholar, his reputation on account of his marvelous achievements in paleontology being world-wide. In addition to this, his literary contributions on the subject gave him a renown which caused him to be known as among the greatest investigators and scholars of the age.

In addition to the degrees conferred upon him by his alma mater, Yale, he was honored with the degree of Ph. D. by the University of Heidelberg, in 1881, and in the same year Harvard conferred upon him the degree of L. L. D. He was president of the National Academy of Sciences, member of the Geological Society of London and Germany, and member of the Royal Academy of Science and of the Royal Academy of Denmark and Belgium. Last year he was awarded the prize of the French Royal Academy of Science.

Othniel Charles Marsh was born at Lockport, N. Y., on October 24, 1831. He was educated at Yale in 1850, and continued to graduate study for two years at the Sheffield Scientific School. In his student days he made important beginnings as a paleontologist, by the discovery and description of a new species of dinosaur, a large reptile from the coal formation of Nova Scotia. He spent the years from 1852 to 1855 in the Universities of Berlin, Heidelberg and Breslau under such teachers as Ehrenberg and Bräuer under such teachers as Ehrenberg, studying zoology, geology and mineralogy.

He then returned to the United States to accept the professorship of paleontology at Yale. He devoted his life to the investigation of extinct vertebrate animals, especially of the remains that were collected in the Rocky Mountain region by expeditions organized and led by himself, and in later years by parties sent into the field under his direction. In pursuing these researches Professor Marsh crossed the Rocky Mountains twenty-seven times. On his earlier expeditions he frequently subjected himself to personal hardship and danger, for they were led into unexplored regions often occupied by hostile Indians, and he frequently had to protect the protection of escorts of United States troops.

It was one of these expeditions that he learned of the frauds that were being practiced on the Indians, and his efforts in their behalf in 1870 resulted in securing better treatment for the wards of the Government.

In these various expeditions Professor Marsh discovered the world, which had been entirely unknown to him, and others had never before been discovered in America. Among these discoveries were a new sub-class of birds with teeth (odontornithes) and the first known American pterodactyl, two new orders of large Rocky Mountain, the extinct tertiary of the Rocky Mountains, the titillodon, the dinosaur, the elephantine in bulk, bearing on the horns two or more pairs of horns, the ceratops, ceratops and epithipus, the earliest known ancestors of the horse, and the first mammoth, bates and marsupials that were found in this country. He also got from the Miocene the frontothorax, a new family of ungulates, with their skulls armed with a single pair of horns, and the jurassic the first mammal, including several new families of dinosaurs and some reptiles of enormous size.

Early in 1908 Professor Marsh presented his entire collections—the work of a lifetime—to the Peabody Museum of Yale University. In the letter of gift to the corporation Professor Marsh said: "It is thirty years and more since George Peabody gave me the honor of a lifetime which bears his name. This was in 1880, the year I began my work as professor of paleontology, and I am proud to give this gift to the university which has been a department of original research as well as one of instruction."

He also briefly described the collections. According to this letter, they included a large number of the most important fossils, pronounced by Huxley in 1876 to be surpassed by no other in the world. Darwin, in 1881, expressed the opinion that the Marsh collection was the most important in the world. Since then it has been more than doubled in size and value. It includes a large number of the most important fossils, pronounced by Huxley in 1876 to be surpassed by no other in the world. Darwin, in 1881, expressed the opinion that the Marsh collection was the most important in the world. Since then it has been more than doubled in size and value. It includes a large number of the most important fossils, pronounced by Huxley in 1876 to be surpassed by no other in the world. Darwin, in 1881, expressed the opinion that the Marsh collection was the most important in the world. Since then it has been more than doubled in size and value. It includes a large number of the most important fossils, pronounced by Huxley in 1876 to be surpassed by no other in the world. Darwin, in 1881, expressed the opinion that the Marsh collection was the most important in the world. Since then it has been more than doubled in size and value. It includes a large number of the most important fossils, pronounced by Huxley in 1876 to be surpassed by no other in the world. Darwin, in 1881, expressed the opinion that the Marsh collection was the most important in the world. Since then it has been more than doubled in size and value. It includes a large number of the most important fossils, pronounced by Huxley in 1876 to be surpassed by no other in the world. Darwin, in 1881, expressed the opinion that the Marsh collection was the most important in the world. Since then it has been more than doubled in size and value. It includes a large number of the most important fossils, pronounced by Huxley in 1876 to be surpassed by no other in the world. Darwin, in 1881, expressed the opinion that the Marsh collection was the most important in the world. Since then it has been more than doubled in size and value. It includes a large number of the most important fossils, pronounced by Huxley in 1876 to be surpassed by no other in the world. Darwin, in 1881, expressed the opinion that the Marsh collection was the most important in the world. Since then it has been more than doubled in size and value. It includes a large number of the most important fossils, pronounced by Huxley in 1876 to be surpassed by no other in the world. Darwin, in 1881, expressed the opinion that the Marsh collection was the most important in the world. Since then it has been more than doubled in size and value. It includes a large number of the most important fossils, pronounced by Huxley in 1876 to be surpassed by no other in the world. Darwin, in 1881, expressed the opinion that the Marsh collection was the most important in the world. Since then it has been more than doubled in size and value. It includes a large number of the most important fossils, pronounced by Huxley in 1876 to be surpassed by no other in the world. Darwin, in 1881, expressed the opinion that the Marsh collection was the most important in the world. Since then it has been more than doubled in size and value. It includes a large number of the most important fossils, pronounced by Huxley in 1876 to be surpassed by no other in the world. Darwin, in 1881, expressed the opinion that the Marsh collection was the most important in the world. Since then it has been more than doubled in size and value. It includes a large number of the most important fossils, pronounced by Huxley in 1876 to be surpassed by no other in the world. Darwin, in 1881, expressed the opinion that the Marsh collection was the most important in the world. Since then it has been more than doubled in size and value. It includes a large number of the most important fossils, pronounced by Huxley in 1876 to be surpassed by no other in the world. Darwin, in 1881, expressed the opinion that the Marsh collection was the most important in the world. Since then it has been more than doubled in size and value. It includes a large number of the most important fossils, pronounced by Huxley in 1876 to be surpassed by no other in the world. Darwin, in 1881, expressed the opinion that the Marsh collection was the most important in the world. Since then it has been more than doubled in size and value. It includes a large number of the most important fossils, pronounced by Huxley in 1876 to be surpassed by no other in the world. Darwin, in 1881, expressed the opinion that the Marsh collection was the most important in the world. Since then it has been more than doubled in size and value. It includes a large number of the most important fossils, pronounced by Huxley in 1876 to be surpassed by no other in the world. Darwin, in 1881, expressed the opinion that the Marsh collection was the most important in the world. Since then it has been more than doubled in size and value. It includes a large number of the most important fossils, pronounced by Huxley in 1876 to be surpassed by no other in the world. Darwin, in 1881, expressed the opinion that the Marsh collection was the most important in the world. Since then it has been more than doubled in size and value. It includes a large number of the most important fossils, pronounced by Huxley in 1876 to be surpassed by no other in the world. Darwin, in 1881, expressed the opinion that the Marsh collection was the most important in the world. Since then it has been more than doubled in size and value. It includes a large number of the most important fossils, pronounced by Huxley in 1876 to be surpassed by no other in the world. Darwin, in 1881, expressed the opinion that the Marsh collection was the most important in the world. Since then it has been more than doubled in size and value. It includes a large number of the most important fossils, pronounced by Huxley in 1876 to be surpassed by no other in the world. Darwin, in 1881, expressed the opinion that the Marsh collection was the most important in the world. Since then it has been more than doubled in size and value. It includes a large number of the most important fossils, pronounced by Huxley in 1876 to be surpassed by no other in the world. Darwin, in 1881, expressed the opinion that the Marsh collection was the most important in the world. Since then it has been more than doubled in size and value. It includes a large number of the most important fossils, pronounced by Huxley in 1876 to be surpassed by no other in the world. Darwin, in 1881, expressed the opinion that the Marsh collection was the most important in the world. Since then it has been more than doubled in size and value. It includes a large number of the most important fossils, pronounced by Huxley in 1876 to be surpassed by no other in the world. Darwin, in 1881, expressed the opinion that the Marsh collection was the most important in the world. Since then it has been more than doubled in size and value. It includes a large number of the most important fossils, pronounced by Huxley in 1876 to be surpassed by no other in the world. Darwin, in 1881, expressed the opinion that the Marsh collection was the most important in the world. Since then it has been more than doubled in size and value. It includes a large number of the most important fossils, pronounced by Huxley in 1876 to be surpassed by no other in the world. Darwin, in 1881, expressed the opinion that the Marsh collection was the most important in the world. Since then it has been more than doubled in size and value. It includes a large number of the most important fossils, pronounced by Huxley in 1876 to be surpassed by no other in the world. Darwin, in 1881, expressed the opinion that the Marsh collection was the most important in the world. Since then it has been more than doubled in size and value. It includes a large number of the most important fossils, pronounced by Huxley in 1876 to be surpassed by no other in the world. Darwin, in 1881, expressed the opinion that the Marsh collection was the most important in the world. Since then it has been more than doubled in size and value. It includes a large number of the most important fossils, pronounced by Huxley in 1876 to be surpassed by no other in the world. Darwin, in 1881, expressed the opinion that the Marsh collection was the most important in the world. Since then it has been more than doubled in size and value. It includes a large number of the most important fossils, pronounced by Huxley in 1876 to be surpassed by no other in the world. Darwin, in 1881, expressed the opinion that the Marsh collection was the most important in the world. Since then it has been more than doubled in size and value. It includes a large number of the most important fossils, pronounced by Huxley in 1876 to be surpassed by no other in the world. Darwin, in 1881, expressed the opinion that the Marsh collection was the most important in the world. Since then it has been more than doubled in size and value. It includes a large number of the most important fossils, pronounced by Huxley in 1876 to be surpassed by no other in the world. Darwin, in 1881, expressed the opinion that the Marsh collection was the most important in the world. Since then it has been more than doubled in size and value. It includes a large number of the most important fossils, pronounced by Huxley in 1876 to be surpassed by no other in the world. Darwin, in 1881, expressed the opinion that the Marsh collection was the most important in the world. Since then it has been more than doubled in size and value. It includes a large number of the most important fossils, pronounced by Huxley in 1876 to be surpassed by no other in the world. Darwin, in 1881, expressed the opinion that the Marsh collection was the most important in the world. Since then it has been more than doubled in size and value. It includes a large number of the most important fossils, pronounced by Huxley in 1876 to be surpassed by no other in the world. Darwin, in 1881, expressed the opinion that the Marsh collection was the most important in the world. Since then it has been more than doubled in size and value. It includes a large number of the most important fossils, pronounced by Huxley in 1876 to be surpassed by no other in the world. Darwin, in 1881, expressed the opinion that the Marsh collection was the most important in the world. Since then it has been more than doubled in size and value. It includes a large number of the most important fossils, pronounced by Huxley in 1876 to be surpassed by no other in the world. Darwin, in 1881, expressed the opinion that the Marsh collection was the most important in the world. Since then it has been more than doubled in size and value. It includes a large number of the most important fossils, pronounced by Huxley in 1876 to be surpassed by no other in the world. Darwin, in 1881, expressed the opinion that the Marsh collection was the most important in the world. Since then it has been more than doubled in size and value. It includes a large number of the most important fossils, pronounced by Huxley in 1876 to be surpassed by no other in the world. Darwin, in 1881, expressed the opinion that the Marsh collection was the most important in the world. Since then it has been more than doubled in size and value. It includes a large number of the most important fossils, pronounced by Huxley in 1876 to be surpassed by no other in the world. Darwin, in 1881, expressed the opinion that the Marsh collection was the most important in the world. Since then it has been more than doubled in size and value. It includes a large number of the most important fossils, pronounced by Huxley in 1876 to be surpassed by no other in the world. Darwin, in 1881, expressed the opinion that the Marsh collection was the most important in the world. Since then it has been more than doubled in size and value. It includes a large number of the most important fossils, pronounced by Huxley in 1876 to be surpassed by no other in the world. Darwin, in 1881, expressed the opinion that the Marsh collection was the most important in the world. Since then it has been more than doubled in size and value. It includes a large number of the most important fossils, pronounced by Huxley in 1876 to be surpassed by no other in the world. Darwin, in 1881, expressed the opinion that the Marsh collection was the most important in the world. Since then it has been more than doubled in size and value. It includes a large number of the most important fossils, pronounced by Huxley in 1876 to be surpassed by no other in the world. Darwin, in 1881, expressed the opinion that the Marsh collection was the most important in the world. Since then it has been more than doubled in size and value. It includes a large number of the most important fossils, pronounced by Huxley in 1876 to be surpassed by no other in the world. Darwin, in 1881, expressed the opinion that the Marsh collection was the most important in the world. Since then it has been more than doubled in size and value. It includes a large number of the most important fossils, pronounced by Huxley in 1876 to be surpassed by no other in the world. Darwin, in 1881, expressed the opinion that the Marsh collection was the most important in the world. Since then it has been more than doubled in size and value. It includes a large number of the most important fossils, pronounced by Huxley in 1876 to be surpassed by no other in the world. Darwin, in 1881, expressed the opinion that the Marsh collection was the most important in the world. Since then it has been more than doubled in size and value. It includes a large number of the most important fossils, pronounced by Huxley in 1876 to be surpassed by no other in the world. Darwin, in 1881, expressed the opinion that the Marsh collection was the most important in the world. Since then it has been more than doubled in size and value. It includes a large number of the most important fossils, pronounced by Huxley in 1876 to be surpassed by no other in the world. Darwin, in 1881, expressed the opinion that the Marsh collection was the most important in the world. Since then it has been more than doubled in size and value. It includes a large number of the most important fossils, pronounced by Huxley in 1876 to be surpassed by no other in the world. Darwin, in 1881, expressed the opinion that the Marsh collection was the most important in the world. Since then it has been more than doubled in size and value. It includes a large number of the most important fossils, pronounced by Huxley in 1876 to be surpassed by no other in the world. Darwin, in 1881, expressed the opinion that the Marsh collection was the most important in the world. Since then it has been more than doubled in size and value. It includes a large number of the most important fossils, pronounced by Huxley in 1876 to be surpassed by no other in the world. Darwin, in 1881, expressed the opinion that the Marsh collection was the most important in the world. Since then it has been more than doubled in size and value. It includes a large number of the most important fossils, pronounced by Huxley in 1876 to be surpassed by no other in the world. Darwin, in 1881, expressed the opinion that the Marsh collection was the most important in the world. Since then it has been more than doubled in size and value. It includes a large number of the most important fossils, pronounced by Huxley in 1876 to be surpassed by no other in the world. Darwin, in 1881, expressed the opinion that the Marsh collection was the most important in the world. Since then it has been more than doubled in size and value. It includes a large number of the most important fossils, pronounced by Huxley in 1876 to be surpassed by no other in the world. Darwin, in 1881, expressed the opinion that the Marsh collection was the most important in the world. Since then it has been more than doubled in size and value. It includes a large number of the most important fossils, pronounced by Huxley in 1876 to be surpassed by no other in the world. Darwin, in 1881, expressed the opinion that the Marsh collection was the most important in the world. Since then it has been more than doubled in size and value. It includes a large number of the most important fossils, pronounced by Huxley in 1876 to be surpassed by no other in the world. Darwin, in 1881, expressed the opinion that the Marsh collection was the most important in the world. Since then it has been more than doubled in size and value. It includes a large number of the most important fossils, pronounced by Huxley in 1876 to be surpassed by no other in the world. Darwin, in 1881, expressed the opinion that the Marsh collection was the most important in the world. Since then it has been more than doubled in size and value. It includes a large number of the most important fossils, pronounced by Huxley in 1876 to be surpassed by no other in the world. Darwin, in 1881, expressed the opinion that the Marsh collection was the most important in the world. Since then it has been more than doubled in size and value. It includes a large number of the most important fossils, pronounced by Huxley in 1876 to be surpassed by no other in the world. Darwin, in 1881, expressed the opinion that the Marsh collection was the most important in the world. Since then it has been more than doubled in size and value. It includes a large number of the most important fossils, pronounced by Huxley in 1876 to be surpassed by no other in the world. Darwin, in 1881, expressed the opinion that the Marsh collection was the most important in the world. Since then it has been more than doubled in size and value. It includes a large number of the most important fossils, pronounced by Huxley in 1876 to be surpassed by no other in the world. Darwin, in 1881, expressed the opinion that the Marsh collection was the most important in the world. Since then it has been more than doubled in size and value. It includes a large number of the most important fossils, pronounced by Huxley in 1876 to be surpassed by no other in the world. Darwin, in 1881, expressed the opinion that the Marsh collection was the most important in the world. Since then it has been more than doubled in size and value. It includes a large number of the most important fossils, pronounced by Huxley in 1876 to be surpassed by no other in the world. Darwin, in 1881, expressed the opinion that the Marsh collection was the most important in the world. Since then it has been more than doubled in size and value. It includes a large number of the most important fossils, pronounced by Huxley in 1876 to be surpassed by no other in the world. Darwin, in 1881, expressed the opinion that the Marsh collection was the most important in the world. Since then it has been more than doubled in size and value. It includes a large number of the most important fossils, pronounced by Huxley in 1876 to be surpassed by no other in the world. Darwin, in 1881, expressed the opinion that the Marsh collection was the most important in the world. Since then it has been more than doubled in size and value. It includes a large number of the most important fossils, pronounced by Huxley in 1876 to be surpassed by no other in the world. Darwin, in 1881, expressed the opinion that the Marsh collection was the most important in the world. Since then it has been more than doubled in size and value. It includes a large number of the most important fossils, pronounced by Huxley in 1876 to be surpassed by no other in the world. Darwin, in 1881, expressed the opinion that the Marsh collection was the most important in the world. Since then it has been more than doubled in size and value. It includes a large number of the most important fossils, pronounced by Huxley in 1876 to be surpassed by no other in the world. Darwin, in 1881, expressed the opinion that the Marsh collection was the most important in the world. Since then it has been more than doubled in size and value. It includes a large number of the most important fossils, pronounced by Huxley in 1876 to be surpassed by no other in the world. Darwin, in 1881, expressed the opinion that the Marsh collection was the most important in the world. Since then it has been more than doubled in size and value. It includes a large number of the most important fossils, pronounced by Huxley in 1876 to be surpassed by no other in the world. Darwin, in 1881, expressed the opinion that the Marsh collection was the most important in the world. Since then it has been more than doubled in size and value. It includes a large number of the most important fossils, pronounced by Huxley in 1876 to be surpassed by no other in the world. Darwin, in 1881, expressed the opinion that the Marsh collection was the most important in the world. Since then it has been more than doubled in size and value. It includes a large number of the most important fossils, pronounced by Huxley in 1876 to be surpassed by no other in the world. Darwin, in 1881, expressed the opinion that the Marsh collection was the most important in the world. Since then it has been more than doubled in size and value. It includes a large number of the most important fossils, pronounced by Huxley in 1876 to be surpassed by no other in the world. Darwin, in 1881, expressed the opinion that the Marsh collection was the most important in the world. Since then it has been more than doubled in size and value. It includes a large number of the most important fossils, pronounced by Huxley in 1876 to be surpassed by no other in the world. Darwin, in 1881, expressed the opinion that the Marsh collection was the most important in the world. Since then it has been more than doubled in size and value. It includes a large number of the most important fossils, pronounced by Huxley in 1876 to be surpassed by no other in the world. Darwin, in 1881, expressed the opinion that the Marsh collection was the most important in the world. Since then it has been more than doubled in size and value. It includes a large number of the most important fossils, pronounced by Huxley in 1876 to be surpassed by no other in the world. Darwin, in 1881, expressed the opinion that the Marsh collection was the most important in the world. Since then it has been more than doubled in size and value. It includes a large number of the most important fossils, pronounced by Huxley in 1876 to be surpassed by no other in the world. Darwin, in 1881, expressed the opinion that the Marsh collection was the most important in the world. Since then it has been more than doubled in size and value. It includes a large number of the most important fossils, pronounced by Huxley in 1876 to be surpassed by no other in the world. Darwin, in 1881, expressed the opinion that the Marsh collection was the most important in the world. Since then it has been more than doubled in size and value. It includes a large number of the most important fossils, pronounced by Huxley in 1876 to be surpassed by no other in the world. Darwin, in 1881, expressed the opinion that the Marsh collection was the most important in the world. Since then it has been more